



THE CLIMAX



VOLUME II.

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888.

NUMBER 11.

A BRIDGE 22 MILES LONG.

It is intended to Connect England and France.

(Paris Correspondence N. Y. World.)

The recent debates in the House of Commons relative to the project of tunneling the Channel have been watched with great interest by the French people. More than ever the English wish their country to remain an island, more than ever do they fear an invasion from the French coast, should the tunnel be pierced. In vain did Mr. Gladstone recall to the memory of his compatriots the fact that for ten centuries France has been invaded more times by England than England by France—the members of Parliament, by a vote of 305 against 167, rejected the bill. In the question definitely voted? No, for a French company exists in spite of nonauthorization by the English Parliament. As Sir Edwin Watkin said at Westminster Palace, the French company, known by the name of "Submarine Tunnel Company," has already spent 2,000,000 francs. This company has for President M. Leon Say, for Vice-President M. Raoul Duval, men who devote their energies to the success of the scheme. The project of connecting Dover with Calais by a submarine railway is not new. Thirty years ago Queen Victoria and Prince Albert hoped that a tunnel would unite England and France.

French engineers at that time began the work, and immediately the results were satisfactory. Examination of data under the Channel proved the existence of a bed of Rouen chalk, deep enough to offer a sure guarantee against infiltration. Through this it was found that a perfectly dry gallery could be performed. The work of digging near Calais was accomplished at the rate of thirty m'tres in twenty-four hours. Never had a similar operation succeeded so well. At the tunnel only five or six Metres were finished each day. It was natural that the company thought the way prepared for ultimate success, and the French Parliament passed a law by which the company had permission to use the tunnel for transportation of passengers and merchandise during ninety-nine years—that is, one-half of the tunnel—ten miles—would belong to the English company.

In the beginning the public opinion in England favored the enterprise, and two rival companies were formed to study on the English coast what had been already proven in France. The same stratum of Rouen chalk was found, and the rival companies became one in order to make success certain.

Then came fear. At a banquet of the Horse Guards Lord Wellesley spoke of the danger for British safety in a military point of view, were there a tunnel under the Channel. This speech was echoed everywhere in England, and there was a terrible panic. Not long after the English company had forbad to continue its work, and affairs remained in statu quo. However, the company was made to win the consent of the authorities, and, at last, a bill was brought before the House of Commons—result, a temporary defeat.

The French are gratified that there are at present 165 voices in the British Parliament that favor this scheme, but they are obliged to wait in suspense until their neighbors shall have regained their senses. Or perhaps it would be well to follow the advice of M. de Lesseps: "I received no authorization to work on the Suez Canal, but the day it was finished, the concession was granted. Make your tunnel, and when it shall be finished the British Parliament will authorize you to begin the work." While waiting for the completion of the tunnel, there is another project for crossing the Channel—by means of a bridge from Ambleteuse, on the French coast, to Folkestone, Admiral Clouet, the great French naval commander, who lends his name to the scheme, said to me: "The bridge will be twenty-two miles in length, with beds at two points, in mid-channel, near the rocks Colbert and Varne. On the French side of the channel the depth of water is about one hundred and fifty feet, but between the French and English coasts the depth varies from six to one hundred and fifty feet. The structure is not to be a suspension bridge but a viaduct, built of stone and iron. The piers will be 150 feet, and will rise 30 feet above the sea-level. From pier to pier will be a distance of five hundred yards, and the weight of the iron works will be about twenty-five thousand tons. I am responsible for a new feature in bridge construction: We do not build half the span from pier until it meets the other half, but we have a whole span made of iron on shore. Then, on a pleasant day this entire span will be carried on air-light pontoon cases, placed on a parallel line with the piers, and as the water enters the pontoon cases, they shrink, bring the span to its proper level. Of course the bridge will be high enough for the greatest ships to pass underneath, and the same precautions will be taken as at the Suez Canal, so that there may be no collision with the piers. The bridge will be 90 feet wide, having a road for foot passengers and carriages, four railway lines, guard-houses, electric lights, alarm bells, etc."

"The only great difficulty will be placing the piers in deep water, but in Australia piers have been sunk at 150 feet. The Channel Bridge and Rail-way Company is already formed, and able engineers and contractors engaged for the construction of this link between England and France." The Admiral seems very hopeful, but he may rest assured that the English will fight against a bridge as long as a tunnel. To calm their fears, because a bridge would take a great defense, the Admiral says: "At each end of the Suez Canal we shall place a swivel bridge, and at the first signal the swivel bridge can be swung open and all communications between the two countries will cease."

So great is the excitement about an improved means of transit between

the two countries, Captain Jovis, the seafarer says that after he has crossed the Atlantic in a balloon he shall establish a balloon service between England and France, a service far superior to that of either tunnel or bridge.

BARONESS ALTHA SALVADOR

YOU'RE A DAISY, JIM BLAINE!

(Louisville Post.)

Ah ha there, Jim Blaine, of Maine! You are at home at last! You have had a very delightful trip in the old country, and you have lost nothing at home. You have succeeded in keeping your name before the American people every day that you have been abroad, and you come home and a flourish of trumpets and a beating of drums. You didn't get the unanimous nomination for the presidency, but you will have the satisfaction of knowing that the man who did get it is forced to defeat. You will be the hero of the Republican party from now until election time, and you will be popular stateside after the disaster in November than you are at present.

You have done a good man's work for yourself, Jim Blaine of Maine, and you had more solid enjoyment doing it than most men find in political work. You have travelled about over the country like a prince, and you have seen everything that is worth seeing. You have gained ground at home by being absent, and you have spread your notoriety in many countries. There are no flies on you, Jim Blaine, and you know how to play both ends against the middle to perfection. You have been toasted and treated, and you have known just when to decline an honor that might cost you something on this side of the water. You have made friends among the Irish by being a companionable with free-trade Gladstone, and you have kept yourself solid with the protectionists by supporting with Monopolist Carnegie. You have associated with nobility without losing any of your democracy. You have kept yourself free from any sort of foreign entanglement, and yet you have lost no chance to make your self a hero by patronizing the right faction abroad. You have grown in health, you have lost nothing in wealth, and you have more than ever endeared yourself to the hearts of your admiring fellow-partisans.

Oh, you are a magnetic man, Jim Blaine, there's no two ways about it. And you are a slick man and hard to down. You know your business as a politician, and as an advertiser you know the spots out of any patent medicine company that ever existed.

The expenses of a Presidential election in this country are about \$20,000,000, which, divided by four, gives \$5,000,000 a year as what we pay for maintaining free government. Doubtless much of this is expended foolishly, some, perhaps, wrongfully; but this Yankee nation all the same gets better Government at a cheaper rate than any other people in the world.

The garden for the Inesse Asylum at Lexington contains 75 acres. The patients require for dinner 800 round ears, 5 bushels of tomatoes, 8 bushels of potatoes, 60 head of cabbage and other vegetables in proportion. The gardener has put up 50 barrels of kraft and 700 bushels of onions for winter, and will put up 200 bushels of canned tomatoes—Bourbon News.

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NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The world's annual product of wool is 800,000 tons, valued at \$860,000,000.

The citrus belt of Southern California shipped this year 2,250 car-loads of oranges.

The convent of the Sacred Heart, at New York, burned; loss \$400,000. The inmates escaped.

Statistics recently published show that nearly 7,000 American citizens reside in Australia.

An Ohio girl apparently died and was placed in her coffin, from which she awoke 36 hours afterwards. She had been in a trance, but was perfectly conscious of what was going on.

By the will of Frize Lee, a rich old woman who died near Plainfield, N. J., last Sunday, the Scotch Plains Baptist Church obtained a bequest of \$300,000. Only \$7,250 was divided among a score of relatives. There will be a fight at law over the matter.

During the past year the Georgetown Baptist church has had 44 additions by baptism, 24 by letter and four by relation. Twenty-one have been dismissed by letter and six have died, making a net increase of 45. Its total contribution during the year was \$3,500.

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W.M. G. WHITE, —

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLAN G. THURMAN,
OF OHIO.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES B. McCREAIRY,
OF MADISON.

More than sixty cases of yellow fever are now under treatment at Jacksonville, Florida. One hundred cases in all have appeared, and several deaths occurred.

Cleveland sent a message to the House on the Fisheries question that knocked all the foolishness out of the howlers who have been saying that he was too much of an English to suit them.

Col. Sam A. Walton has been elected President of the Kentucky Democratic Club at Washington. He is a typical Kentuckian and will look imposing at the head of such an organization.—*Standard Journal*.

Mr. Thurman opened the campaign by a great speech at Port Huron, Michigan, in which he demonstrated a vast knowledge of the tariff question, and a happy faculty for imparting that knowledge. He met with an ovation at Chicago.

The false work for the Chesapeake and Ohio railway bridge over the Ohio, at Cincinnati, was swept away Sunday by a raft of drift wood that had accumulated at the base. The loss, estimated at \$200,000, falls upon the Phoenix Bridge Company.

Marshal Field, of Chicago, the largest merchant in the West, has declared his intention to vote for Cleveland, although he has been a life long Republican, on the ground that President Cleveland's administration in its policy on the tariff question is distinctly on the side of the business interests of the country.—*Journal*.

Gov. McCreaire added further laurels to his fame in the House Saturday by a telling speech on the Chinese question. His arraignment of the Republican party on its disposition to flood the country with the miserable refuse of China to compete with honest home labor was very strong and his speech will furnish much campaign material on the question.—*Standard Journal*.

PURE DEMOCRACY.

Grover Cleveland says: "Our Government belongs to the people. They have decreed its purpose; and it is their clear right to demand that its costs shall be limited by frugality and that its burden of expense shall be carefully limited by its actual needs."

PLAIN TALK.

Here is a paragraph from Cleveland's message on the fishery question now pending between the United States and Great Britain: "I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and rights of our people, and I therefore turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a mode which still remains of treating the situation."

CONGRESSMEN.

Frank Day, of Mt. Sterling, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 10th district. He is a lawyer, and comes originally from Menifee county. He purposes wearing Pres Taulbee's shoes, next session.

In the 3rd district, Isaac H. Goodnight, of Simpson county, has been nominated to succeed W. Godfrey Hunter. He also is a lawyer.

In the ninth district, Thomas H. Paynter, of Greenup, has been nominated. A Republican now represents that district, but Mr. Paynter says that he means to do some going to Congress himself.

FRANCIS FOR GOVERNOR.

Hon. David Rowland Francis, Mayor of St. Louis, has been nominated by the Democrats of Missouri, for Governor of that great State. His election follows as a natural consequence. He is a son of John B. Francis, formerly proprietor of the Francis House, this place, and nephew of Mr. L. E. Francis, of one of the foremost men of Missouri, and will go to the United States Senate before his time as Governor expires. He has been financially successful and is worth away up in the hundred thousands. Richmond and Madison county and all the State of Kentucky are proud of him.

THE CHINESE BILL.

A Chicago Times telegram of the 18th says: "In the House this morning Mr. McCreaire of Kentucky, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported for immediate consideration the Senate bill to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States, with an amendment repealing the act of May 6, 1882, and July 5, 1884. The report to take effect on the ratification of the pending treaty. Mr. McCreaire stated that owing to the fact that the Senate had amended the treaty it had to be returned to China for the ratification.

of that government, and that it would probably be the first of next year before the treaty could be agreed upon. The object of the bill was to carry out the provisions of the treaty as soon as it was ratified by both countries. He briefly reviewed the provisions of previous treaties between the United States and China and of the laws founded thereon in order to emphasize the necessity for the adoption of a new treaty and the passage of the pending measure. The subject of Chinese immigration was an important one and deserved most careful consideration. The pending treaty was a liberal one and the president and his able secretary of State were entitled to great credit for having at last a treaty which was to prevent the hordes of Chinese from coming to this country. The demand for the promulgation of the treaty and the passing of the bill came from the Pacific coast in a manner which must be heeded, and he only regretted that action had been taken which would delay giving effect to the treaty.

The bill was prepared in accordance with the treaty, and was a long step forward toward meeting the evils which beset the people of California. He was in favor of opening the ports of the United States to the worthy people of every country, but he did not believe that the Chinese, with their habits, their customs, their tastes, and their religion were worthy of coming into this country. This came without wives or children, and were enabled therefore to work for small wages, and in California the question was not the survival of the cheapest. He hoped that the house would pass the bill without objection or division.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, President; Edward B. Whitney, of New York; Secretary; George H. Lambert, of New Jersey, Treasurer. Headquartered with the Democratic National Committee, No. 10 West 29th street.

Executive Committee: Robert G. Monroe, Chairman; Alexander T. Ankeny, Minn.; Chauncey F. Black, Penn.; Johnson M. Camden, W. Va.; Harvey N. Collison, Mass.; Laurence Gardner, D. C.; George H. Lambert, N. J.; Charles Ogden, New Haven; Willis Rusk, Md.; Bradley G. Schley, Wis.; Edward B. Whitney, N. Y. H. de F. Baldwin, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COM., 52 William St., N. Y., Aug. 8th, 1888. Official.

To all Democratic Clubs of the United States:

We beg leave to inform you that the National Association of Democratic Clubs of the United States, through its Executive Committee, has made arrangements with The Pettibone Campaign Supply Company of 148 West 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio, for the manufacturing of Campaign Supplies and Outfits for the Democratic Clubs of the United States.

The object of this is to enable all Democratic Clubs to identify themselves with the National Association of Democratic Clubs and its Campaign Committee, to secure uniformity in uniforms, banners and all campaign equipments, and to obtain these goods for the clubs at manufacturers' prices.

Under this arrangement the clubs will be enabled to deal direct with the manufacturer, a well-known, reliable and trustworthy house, which we believe is the best equipped for furnishing such goods of any house of this kind in the country.

As time is everything in this campaign, we are quickly supplied an important point.

There is no time to be lost, and the officers of every club should see that its orders, uniforms and equipments be sent to the Pettibone Company without delay, so that our clubs all may be thoroughly equipped ready for the great work before us as soon as possible. All campaign supplies made by the Pettibone Company for Democratic Clubs under this arrangement, will bear the imprint of the official button or badge of the Association, but clubs can select any kind or style of uniform desired.

This company pledges itself for a faithful performance of its part of the contract and we will call them to account promptly, when complaints are made to us by the clubs.

BROWN L. YATES.

MANIFOLD KNOWLEDGE.

John Calvin, the first title in Vol. VII of Alden's Manifold Cyclopedias occupies seven pages, and Cevennes, the last title, the name of the chief mountain range in the South of France is given nearly one page. Between these there are over 600 pages, including considerably over 100 illustrations devoted to topics in every department of human knowledge, for instance: Claw, a manufacturing town in Wurtemberg, 11 lines space; Calypso, in Grecian legend, 9 lines; Calyx (in botany), 30 lines; Cam (a river), 9 lines; Camalotes (a religious order), 10 lines; Cambrai, a manufacturing town in France, 11 lines space; Calypso, in Grecian legend, 9 lines; Calyx (in botany), 30 lines; Camel (quadruped), 3 pages; Camera (in optics), 3 pages; Camis (play), 4 pages; Carpenter (10 illustrations), 5 pages; Cataleps (in poetry), 2 lines and so on. These few specimens indicate the wonderful variety and comprehensiveness of the knowledge embraced within the scope of the work. It is an ordinary Cyclopedias of Universal Knowledge, and an Unbiased Dictionary of language in one, the editorial work being in skilful hands, the mechanical work, paper, printing and binding, so that one can reasonably suppose, the former conducted by the precedent in works of reference, and the cost so trivial as to astonish even those who have been familiar with the remarkable accomplishments of "Alden's Literary Revolution." It is probably better than any other Cyclopedias or Dictionary adapted to popular use. The publisher sends specimen pages free to any applicant or specimen volumes, which may be returned, bound in cloth for 50 cents; or half Morocco 65 cents; postage 10 cents. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 339 Pearl St., New York; or 218 Clark St., Chicago. 11.

CONCERNING FARMERS.

Feeders in Clark county sell at 4¢ to 45¢.

Corn in the field in Jessamine county, \$2.

Z. E. Bush, auctioneer reports sale of S. A. Vanclue, in Clark county, on the 23rd: Milk cows, \$200-\$25; steer calves, \$16; short 2-year-olds, \$40; yearling heifers, \$20; 60-pound shanks, \$5.22 per head; 175-pound steers, \$9.50 per head; sows and pigs, \$17. Fair at.

T. D. CHENAULT, A. D. FLORA, J. S. SMITH, Com.

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THE CLIMAX.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1858.

Fresh oysters at Dinelli's.

Cards in Cincinnati \$5.37½; hogs \$6.45.

Marriage licenses: W. H. Park, Ellis G. Simpson.

Book-keeping and telegraphy taught at Central University without extra charge.

The Colored Teachers' Institute is in session, Prof. Hathaway, of Berea, conducting it.

Commissioner Scott will sell the Hogan residence at Elliston on Tuesday, September 18th.

Marriage Licenses: J. M. Campbell, Martha Adams; Evan Tevis, Bettie Bradbury.

Two excellent town lots on Main street will be sold Saturday. Terms easy. See advertisement.

Bud Crooke is the twelfth of George Wilkes to get to 2200, including May 2nd, saddle record 2100½.

Water melons are so plentiful and cheap that they lie out on the streets all night and not only steal them.

Cleveland and Thurman arrived in Richmond, one day last week. There are up to us Joe Bush's, and their names are Cleveland and Thurman.

J. W. L. Crutcher, as executor of his son, will sell a good farm not far from town next Wednesday. It will be sold in parcels or a whole. See advertisement.

John C. Chenault has been in bed two weeks with fever, but expects to be out next Monday. His brother, Mr. Dan M. Chenault, is in bed with fever.

Mr. H. H. Colyer sold, last week, to various parties, eight hundred mountain sheep at \$3. To Mr. W. D. Gregory 100 sheep at 40, and to Col. O. H. Chenault 100 sheep at 30.

Mrs. Amanda T. Million, County Superintendent of Public Schools, is supervising the work of the Teachers' Institute with great care, and reports improvement in the quality of teachers.

Mr. R. M. Jackson, Secretary of the Laurel County Fair Association, was in Richmond, recently, and said the prospects for a good Fair were encouraging, opens to day and continues three days.

Mr. W. W. Pigg, within the next ten days, begins the erection of a building on the site of his old lively stable that was burned on Main street, but he has not decided whether it shall be a stable or business house.

Mr. Schlegel, who went up to Rock Creek Studios to photograph the scenery, has returned with some two dozen large and exceedingly fine pictures. They are to be written up by that genius of the quill, Mr. Soule Smith, of Lexington.

A letter from Mr. Simeon Shearer, of Vernon County, Mo., renewing his subscription to THE CLIMAX, says he lives in one of the finest countries in the world. Crops are excellent. Francis will be next Governor and Cleveland next President.

Real Estate Transfers.

Nannie Gloom, &c., to N. B. Death, 66 acres, \$1,200.

Town lot in Richmond: Claude Smith to Edwin Brown, \$160.

Town lot in Richmond: Silas T. Green to John Bennett, Trustee, \$3,000.50.

A Relic.

Mr. R. C. Covington has received from Mr. Harvey Ellison the sword of his father, R. H. C. Covington, Sr., who was Lieut in Chenault's regiment, and died at Monticello in 1863. The sword was used before the war when Lt. Covington was on the staff of Col. Wm. Harris, commander of the 32d regiment of militia. It is fairly well preserved.

Boggs's Big Sale.

On next Tuesday Mr. J. H. Boggs will sell his farm near Richmond, and all stock, crop and other things. The sale will amount to many thousand dollars, and the attendance will be large. Mr. Boggs is preparing a good dinner for all who may attend. If you want a good farm, or several good farms, or any thing else, cattle, sheep, grain, or any thing else, call on the Boggs's.

6. U. O. O. F.

Following is the line of march of the G. U. O. O. F. celebration on next Saturday, Sept. 1st: The Patriarchs and judges will form on Second street, promptly at 9:30 A. M., headed by a first-class escort, and will move out Second to Moller Avenue, out the Avenue to Third, in third to Main, out Main to Estill Avenue, and out the Avenue to the Fair Grounds, where the visitors will witness the several attractions of the day.

Brinkley Place.

Brinkley are opening in the Tevis Block, next to post-office. Owing to a delay in freight, a car of goods is still on the road, and the grand opening will not occur until next Monday, county court day, when their house seems fully ready.

Cornelison Some More.

Judge Hoke, of the Jefferson County Court, decided yesterday that he had no jurisdiction of the Cornelison case as a special Judge of the Law and Equity Court had been elected, and the writ of habeas corpus should have been returned before him. Cornelison has been tried in the Jefferson County jail, Judge Field's order for his removal to the county jail having been temporarily suspended owing to the illness of the prisoner.

Madison county was the first to receive the Fair Isle case, transferred, after its anointing with oil, to Pink Cottage.

Madison county was the first in which the Fair Isle case was transferred, after its anointing with oil was practiced.

Madison county was the field to which the Fair Isle case was transferred, after its anointing with oil was practiced.

Madison county was the first to produce converts to the Schweinfurth false-Christ bubble.

Madison county was among the first that had such a bubble, and had more hanging than any other county.

Madison county was the first to receive the pioneers who crossed the Alleghany in the long ago.

Madison county was the first—but we must not claim the earth.

Madison county was the first to receive the Fair Isle case, transferred, after its anointing with oil was practiced.

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ADELE AUS DER OHE
One of the Late Adel's Most Promising Pupils.

When three and a half years old Adele Aus der Ohe first gave evidence of her remarkable talent. An older sister was strumming Adel's "Il bacio" one day in the nursery where the children were at play. When she had finished, the tiny Adele, in her "Il bacio" begged to be placed on the stool, and to her astonishment repeated the entire waltz, giving the correct bass with her left hand. "Mamma! Papa!" cried the children in chorus, as they threw open the door. "Come! Come and hear Adelchen!" There was great rejoicing that day in the nursery. The parents themselves began at once to instruct her in piano-playing. In her fifth year she began to sing with the talented musical couple Brunsart, who took her to Haus von Bublow for advice. "Let me first look in her eyes," he said; and continued: "Yes, there is real music there!" He proposed that she be placed under his instruction at Munich, where he was then residing, but the fond parents could not consent to this separation from their child. Adele was seven years old when Prof. Aus der Ohe moved with his family to Berlin. Here she became a pupil of Franz Kullak, and several months later of his father, the celebrated Dr. Theodor Kullak, with whom she remained until her thirteenth year. At eight she made her first public appearance. Two years later she gave concert with the orchestra at Berlin and Hanover in which she played Beethoven's "Flat major concerto" with the Moscheles "Cadenza." Shortly after leaving Kullak she came to Liszt at Weimar and, barring occasional interruptions, benefited by seven years of his instruction. Several long concert tours—the first when in her fourteenth year—made during this period in Germany. Prof. Aus der Ohe herself did not have never played outside her native land. At her last public appearance there she performed Tauber's "Piano concerto" in the four hundredth jubilee soiree of the royal orchestra, with that superb body of musicians, at the Berlin Royal Opera-house. In the salons of the German court Adele Aus der Ohe is a favorite, a social and musical person. She enjoys the friendship and change of the late lamented Princess Alina of Carinthia-Benthin, a noble woman, distinguished for her charities and as a patroness of the fine arts. She is very popular at the imperial palace, where she has often played in and in state concerts. Adele Aus der Ohe is not merely a gifted musical artist, but a young woman of varied accomplishment. Besides her mother-tongue, she speaks and writes French, Italian and English; is a student in the arts and sciences; writes poetry, and is a composer of music—under an assumed name. She has been rightly taught to believe in the necessity of a broad and liberal education for all who aspire above mediocrity in her chosen profession. —Continued.

LONDON LODGING-HOUSES.

The Places Where Many of England's Poor Find Shelter.

The first scene to which your attention is invited is a common lodging house. Before the passing of Lord Shaftesbury's act, in 1857, the common lodging houses were among the vilest of the metropolis. They were hot-beds of crime and sin. They were the scenes of nightly orgies of the most horrible description—four Alsatians in which the vilest scum of the city gathered together and hatched new crimes and quarreled and fought over the proceeds of old ones.

In those days there was no limit to the number of guests who might be received, and these dens were packed nightly by a sooty mob of men, women and children, and no consideration of health, cleanliness or decency were allowed to stand in the way of the proprietor's profits. These houses became such plague-spots, such a source of absolute danger to the community, that Lord Shaftesbury obtained the passing of an act which compelled every common lodging house to be registered, and to be placed under police regulation and police inspection.

The act has proved a positive boon to the working-classes. The common lodging-house of to-day is clean and fairly comfortable. Each house is licensed to receive a certain number only, every man must have a bed to himself, and each man must have so much space given to him. The difference in this respect may be judged from the fact that in one common lodging-house with which I am acquainted a room now licensed for eleven beds formerly contained twenty-eight. Moreover, the act compels frequent scrubbings of the floors and whitewashing of walls, and the slightest case of ill-health is reported to the nearest police station. Seeing the class of customers the proprietor has to accommodate, you may imagine that the floors of the dormitories get a terrible amount of scrubbing, with the result that they are far cleaner and more wholesome than the carpeted rooms of many more pretentious establishments where an over-worked domestic filled the furniture with a dusted-up, sooty, dirt, with a broom and sweeps the floor under the bed. —George B. Sims, in the *Philadelphia Times*.

Silly Romantic Notions.

Girls who read too many love stories are apt to have romantic notions of life, and look upon every good-looking young man as a sort of hero. Don't be so foolish, girls, talk to the men you see as unaffectedly as you do to the boy friends of your brothers, or, if you have no brothers, and, therefore, no brother's hero, you should have no company manner. Assume no extra demeanor simply because you are in the society of a gentleman instead of a young lady. Do not suppose that the strange gentleman you meet is a typical novel hero. He is no more a hero of romance than you are a heroine. You are both just plain, everyday humanitarians. Don't let foolish notions that you are something or other young person who figured as chief character in your last novel. —*For Men and Women*.

—When the United States Senate is doing business under what is known as the five-minute rule President Ingalls limits the time of the speakers to five minutes, but by an ancient sand-glass, which has been used by the Senate for many years. As soon as a Senator begins his speech the glass is set and as soon as the sand has all run out, in just five minutes that is down comes the President's gavel.

—"Lofty is a constant struggle against fate," said the Irishman who couldn't find a pair of shoes big enough for him. —*N. Y. World*.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

—Sods kept moist and warm by the stove afford a good means of testing the vitality of garden seeds. The farmers' journal advises against using foreign potatoes for seed, as its experience with them has not been satisfactory.

—Give your boys a piece of land for their own use, and don't interfere with the management of it. Let them make mistakes if they will. There will never be a time when they will be less experienced.

—If you do not keep your cow in clean, dry, comfortable quarters you can't expect her to give a very large amount of milk. If she is chickens are not watched and attended to, don't expect much from them.

—An important factor in successful farming is the keeping of the proper amount of stock to consume the products of the farm, and especially those kinds of stock which may be kept at a profit, with a view also of enriching the soil.

—According to the *Rural New Yorker*'s experience, the largest crops of potatoes attainable can be raised on land which has been well manured if suitable food is supplied; when (3) the plants are not seriously checked by dry weather, and (3) when they grow in mellow soil.

—An exchange says: "Start your boys on the right track." That's easier said than done. It requires considerable switching sometimes —

—Antiquarian Gent.—"Got any old ab—Roman weapons or pottery lately?" Dealer.—"Xpect 'em next week sir, ain't quite finished rustin' yet, sir."

—"Liza," said a mother to her little girl, "what do you do after washing your face and hands?" It was a hint to comb her hair, but Liza didn't take it that way. "Why, dry them, of course," was her reply.

—Woman (to trumpet, sharply): "You don't seem to like that song. Ain't it good?" Tramp.—"Yes, it's good flavored, num, but there ain't quite body enough to it. Couldn't you wash a couple more dishes in it?"

—In Tallahassee, Fla., they arrest a young man when he stays courting his girl too late at night—that is, if he climbs out of the window because the front door is locked and gets himself imprisoned for a long time.

—Elder Smith.—"Well, Brother Smith, how many have you in your church?" Elder Smith.—"Oh, two hundred and over. How many have you?" Elder Jones.—"Two hundred and all odd." —*Burlington Free Press*.

—Mrs. A.—"I see you have a new servant girl?" Mrs. B.—"Yes, I make it a point to get a new one every year, as I find that must be very inconvenient." "Yes, but there is nothing going on in this town that I don't know about it."

—A man whose surname was Silence, when about to give evidence in a civil case, was told to state his name. "Silence!" he roared out with rather stentorian lungs, and was nearly being committed for contempt of court, before the mystery of the seeming silence was cleared up.

—Milksman (to assistant).—"Jim, Mrs. A. sends ticks in with the milk you left this morning didn't she with her baby? Are you certain the milk you leave there is all from one cow?" Assistant.—"Yes, sir, this morning the well rope broke, an' I had to use cisterm water." Milkman.—"Well, by thunder, that baby must have a sensitive stomach!" —*Harper's Weekly*.

—There are no secrets in sheep raising. It has to be done by feeding. The sheep have to eat something, and that something has to be sweet feed, green vegetables, free from any thing that is injurious to the animal, but must be abundant and unfilling. Weeds, brush and briars will sheep alive, but don't ask sheep to pasture, and wool or such pastures to grow mutton or wool on such pastures as crooked.

—A very successful poultry fanner in Western New York rejects ground feed and "hot mash" notions as contrary to nature for chickens and hens. He feeds cracked grains (corn, wheat, &c.) dry, and has the best results. Millet and grass seed are excellent feed for turkeys, and for hens, too, selecting from a mixture of wheat and rye the wheat and leaving the rye. From eating ground wheat and rye mixed with water a poultry-keeper says some of his best hens died crooked.

—The cherry tree is very impatient if wet. Land can scarcely be too hard and dry for it to thrive. It is quite common to have cherry trees near the house. This is very well if the soil is well drained, as it should be, and the roots are not near the habit of the woman. Fells to the task of washing water and other stops at the back door, it will be apt to kill cherry trees located near them. This is often an unexpected reason why cherry trees in such places mysteriously die while others escape.

—IN THE CORN-FIELD.

The time of planting corn varies with the latitude and after that depends much upon the weather. As soon as the days are mild and the ground warm, whenever that may be, is a safe rule in all localities. These conditions are essential to the production of a paying crop of corn—namely, good seed, a rich, friable soil and a warm, sheltered situation. Farmers have demonstrated the necessity of a thorough preparation of the soil for the seed; indeed, not a few of our most successful growers advocate and practice as best and essential the cultivation of the corn previous to planting; that is to say, they do not use a plow after planting, but let all the deep culture of the soil precede it.

—When manure is required, the better way to use it is to broadcast and cover it, if it is not too harrow it will be well pulverized and decomposed. When manure is thoroughly incorporated in the soil the roots of the plants are certain to take it up, and the development of ear and grain will correspond with that of stalks and leaves, which is not the case when a limited amount of fertilizer is placed in the hill or drill only. To gain the maximum benefit from fertilizer, it should be applied in the form of stimulating elements in hill or drill, available plant food must be near at hand, and in sufficient quantity, to carry the plant, once started, on to the perfection of its growth. An early start is a great point gained, and the employment of fertilizers in the drill is of decided advantage, provided, as has already been told, the correct amount of plant food to it, having been long ago proven that hills are not required, as was formerly supposed, for the support of the corn plant. There is also a saving of labor in the flat-culture system.

—A plan of drill culture favored by some on light and naturally dry upland is what is called the "furrow and ridge" plan. The field is broken up into ridges and level furrows. At time of planting the drill is run in the furrow and the ground is laid off and thrown up into foot-hills, the corn being planted in the furrows between the hills. The object of this plan is to insure moisture to the crop. The fertilizers are sown in the bottom of the furrows and mixed with the soil by running along the furrows a sharp single-toothed plow, so as to turn the soil through it. Then the seed is dropped and covered. The after cultivation is done with cultivators, which gradually level down the surface of the beds, returning the soil to the corn and leaving the general surface level when completed.

—The system of "checking" corn so that the cultivation may be in two directions—direct and across—was practiced in the North and Western States. At first and in most of the Middle States, planting in drills and cultivating shallow and flat with cultivator and hoe, prevails among the more progressive farmers.

—As to the matter of seed, farmers are advised for their general crops, to plant such varieties as in former years have proven successful in their own localities and in similar soils. Small plots may be profitably employed to the testing of new and promising kinds introduced by trustworthy seedmen or other farmers. —*Farmer and Fire-side*.

—When the United States Senate is doing business under what is known as the five-minute rule President Ingalls limits the time of the speakers to five minutes, but by an ancient sand-glass, which has been used by the Senate for many years. As soon as a Senator begins his speech the glass is set and as soon as the sand has all run out, in just five minutes that is down comes the President's gavel.

—"Lofty is a constant struggle against fate," said the Irishman who couldn't find a pair of shoes big enough for him. —*N. Y. World*.

FULL OF FUN.

—An exchange says: "Start your boys on the right track." That's easier said than done. It requires considerable switching sometimes —

—Antiquarian Gent.—"Got any old ab—Roman weapons or pottery lately?" Dealer.—"Xpect 'em next week sir, ain't quite finished rustin' yet, sir."

—"Liza," said a mother to her little girl, "what do you do after washing your face and hands?" It was a hint to comb her hair, but Liza didn't take it that way. "Why, dry them, of course," was her reply.

—Woman (to trumpet, sharply): "You don't seem to like that song. Ain't it good?" Tramp.—"Yes, it's good flavored, num, but there ain't quite body enough to it. Couldn't you wash a couple more dishes in it?"

—In Tallahassee, Fla., they arrest a young man when he stays courting his girl too late at night—that is, if he climbs out of the window because the front door is locked and gets himself imprisoned for a long time.

—Elder Smith.—"Well, Brother Smith, how many have you in your church?" Elder Smith.—"Oh, two hundred and over. How many have you?" Elder Jones.—"Two hundred and all odd." —*Burlington Free Press*.

—Mrs. A.—"I see you have a new servant girl?" Mrs. B.—"Yes, I make it a point to get a new one every year, as I find that must be very inconvenient." "Yes, but there is nothing going on in this town that I don't know about it."

—A man whose surname was Silence, when about to give evidence in a civil case, was told to state his name. "Silence!" he roared out with rather stentorian lungs, and was nearly being committed for contempt of court, before the mystery of the seeming silence was cleared up.

—Milksman (to assistant).—"Jim, Mrs. A. sends ticks in with the milk you left this morning didn't she with her baby? Are you certain the milk you leave there is all from one cow?" Assistant.—"Yes, sir, this morning the well rope broke, an' I had to use cisterm water." Milkman.—"Well, by thunder, that baby must have a sensitive stomach!" —*Harper's Weekly*.

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